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8 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
9 CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA  
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11 CHERESSE BONITAJEAN SCHNEIDER, ) NO. ED CV 12-1511-E  
12 Plaintiff, )  
13 v. ) MEMORANDUM OPINION  
14 CAROLYN W. COLVIN, COMMISSIONER ) AND ORDER OF REMAND  
15 OF SOCIAL SECURITY, )  
16 Defendant. )  
17 \_\_\_\_\_ )  
18

19 Pursuant to sentence four of 42 U.S.C. section 405(g), IT IS  
20 HEREBY ORDERED that Plaintiff's and Defendant's motions for summary  
21 judgment are denied and this matter is remanded for further  
22 administrative action consistent with this Opinion.  
23

24 PROCEEDINGS  
25

26 Plaintiff filed a complaint on September 13, 2012, seeking review  
27 of the Commissioner's denial of benefits. The parties filed a consent  
28 to proceed before a United States Magistrate Judge on October 15,

1 2012. Plaintiff filed a motion for summary judgment on February 19,  
2 2013. Defendant filed a motion for summary judgment on March 12,  
3 2013. The Court has taken the motions under submission without oral  
4 argument. See L.R. 7-15; "Order," filed September 17, 2012.

5  
6 **BACKGROUND AND SUMMARY OF ADMINISTRATIVE DECISION**  
7

8 Plaintiff asserts disability since May 24, 2010, based primarily  
9 on alleged back problems (Administrative Record ("A.R.") 55-56, 64-65,  
10 174-77, 186-87). At a February 10, 2012 administrative hearing,  
11 Plaintiff testified that she suffers from back pain of allegedly  
12 disabling severity (A.R. 185-96).

13  
14 On March 1, 2012, an Administrative Law Judge ("ALJ") found that  
15 Plaintiff has the following severe impairments: "chronic back pain  
16 secondary to disc disease with evidence of facet arthropathy at L5-S1,  
17 status post anterior fusion with LT cage in 2002; obesity;  
18 hypertension; and history of gout" (A.R. 14 (adopting treating  
19 physician diagnoses at A.R. 110-11, 157-58, 160, 162-63)). The ALJ  
20 determined that, notwithstanding these impairments, Plaintiff  
21 assertedly retains the residual functional capacity for a limited  
22 range of light work, and allegedly can perform significant numbers of  
23 jobs existing in the national economy (A.R. 15, 19-20 (adopting in  
24 part state agency physicians' residual functional capacity assessment  
25 at A.R. 140-48, and vocational expert testimony at A.R. 198-200)). In  
26 finding Plaintiff not disabled, the ALJ deemed "less than credible"  
27 Plaintiff's "allegations concerning the intensity, persistence, and  
28 limiting effects of her symptoms" (A.R. 16). On July 17, 2012, the

1 Appeals Council denied review (A.R. 5-7).

2  
3 **SUBSEQUENT EVIDENTIARY SUBMISSIONS**

4 **AND APPLICABLE STANDARDS OF REVIEW**

5  
6 Under 42 U.S.C. section 405(g), this Court reviews the  
7 Administration's decision to determine if: (1) the Administration's  
8 findings are supported by substantial evidence; and (2) the  
9 Administration used correct legal standards. See Carmickle v.  
10 Commissioner, 533 F.3d 1155, 1159 (9th Cir. 2008); Hoopai v. Astrue,  
11 499 F.3d 1071, 1074 (9th Cir. 2007). Substantial evidence is "such  
12 relevant evidence as a reasonable mind might accept as adequate to  
13 support a conclusion." Richardson v. Perales, 402 U.S. 389, 401  
14 (1971) (citation and quotations omitted); see Widmark v. Barnhart,  
15 454 F.3d 1063, 1067 (9th Cir. 2006).

16  
17 Plaintiff submitted with her Motion copies of medical records  
18 dated from May 15, 2012. See Plaintiff's Motion, page 4, Exhibits B  
19 and C. Plaintiff asserts that these records document her  
20 ongoing/worsening condition. Plaintiff also submitted correspondence  
21 she sent to her counsel's office regarding additional medical care she  
22 reportedly received. See Plaintiff's Motion, Exhibit A. The  
23 additional medical care included another back surgery on December 6,  
24 2012. Id.

25  
26 Where the Appeals Council considers additional evidence but  
27 denies review, the additional evidence becomes part of the  
28 Administrative Record for purposes of the Court's analysis. See

1 Brewes v. Commissioner, 682 F.3d 1157, 1163 (9th Cir. 2012) ("[W]hen  
2 the Appeals Council considers new evidence in deciding whether to  
3 review a decision of the ALJ, that evidence becomes part of the  
4 administrative record, which the district court must consider when  
5 reviewing the Commissioner's final decision for substantial  
6 evidence."; expressly adopting Ramirez v. Shalala, 8 F.3d 1449, 1452  
7 (9th Cir. 1993)); Taylor v. Commissioner, 659 F.3d 1228, 1231 (9th  
8 Cir. 2011) (courts may consider evidence presented for the first time  
9 to the Appeals Council "to determine whether, in light of the record  
10 as a whole, the ALJ's decision was supported by substantial evidence  
11 and was free of legal error"); see generally 20 C.F.R. §§ 404.970(b),  
12 416.1470(b).

13  
14 In the present case, however, Plaintiff's additional evidence was  
15 not presented to the Appeals Council. Consequently, the Court may not  
16 consider the additional evidence except in analyzing whether to remand  
17 the case under sentence six of 42 U.S.C. section 405(g). A sentence  
18 six remand would be appropriate only if the additional evidence is  
19 "new" and "material," and there exists "good cause" why the evidence  
20 was not previously presented to the Administration. 42 U.S.C. §  
21 405(g); Mayes v. Massanari, 276 F.3d 453, 462 (9th Cir. 2001); Booz v.  
22 Secretary of Health & Human Servs., 734 F.2d 1378, 1380 (9th Cir.  
23 1984). The Court need not determine whether the additional evidence  
24 is "new" and "material" and whether there exists "good cause" for the  
25 failure to present the evidence earlier. For the reasons discussed  
26 below, the case is remanded under sentence four of 42 U.S.C. section  
27 405(g). Therefore, the Court need not and does not determine whether  
28 the case otherwise would have been remanded under sentence six.

## DISCUSSION

Plaintiff argues that the ALJ failed to state sufficient reasons for deeming "less than fully credible" Plaintiff's testimony regarding the severity of her pain. The Court agrees.

Where, as here, the ALJ finds "medically determinable impairments [which] could reasonably be expected to cause some of the alleged symptoms" (A.R. 16), the ALJ may not discount the claimant's testimony regarding the severity of the symptoms without making "specific, cogent" findings, supported in the record, to justify discounting such testimony. Lester v. Chater, 81 F.3d 821, 834 (9th Cir. 1995); see Rashad v. Sullivan, 903 F.2d 1229, 1231 (9th Cir. 1990); Varney v. Secretary, 846 F.2d 581, 584 (9th Cir. 1988).<sup>1</sup> Generalized, conclusory findings do not suffice. See Moisa v. Barnhart, 367 F.3d 882, 885 (9th Cir. 2004) (the ALJ's credibility findings "must be sufficiently specific to allow a reviewing court to conclude the ALJ rejected the claimant's testimony on permissible grounds and did not arbitrarily discredit the claimant's testimony") (internal citations and quotations omitted); Holohan v. Massanari, 246 F.3d 1195, 1208 (9th Cir. 2001) (the ALJ must "specifically identify the testimony

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<sup>1</sup> In the absence of evidence of "malingering," most recent Ninth Circuit cases have applied the "clear and convincing" standard. See, e.g., Molina v. Astrue, 674 F.3d 1104 (9th Cir. 2012); Taylor v. Commissioner of Social Security Admin., 659 F.3d at 1234; Valentine v. Commissioner, 574 F.3d 685, 693 (9th Cir. 2009); Ballard v. Apfel, 2000 WL 1899797, at \*2 n.1 (C.D. Cal. Dec. 19, 2000) (collecting cases). In the present case, the ALJ's findings are insufficient under either standard, so the distinction between the two standards (if any) is academic.

1 [the ALJ] finds not to be credible and must explain what evidence  
2 undermines the testimony"); Smolen v. Chater, 80 F.3d 1273, 1284 (9th  
3 Cir. 1996) ("The ALJ must state specifically which symptom testimony  
4 is not credible and what facts in the record lead to that  
5 conclusion."); see also Social Security Ruling 96-7p.

6  
7 In the present case, the ALJ appeared to state four reasons for  
8 finding less than fully credible Plaintiff's testimony regarding the  
9 severity of her pain. The ALJ stated: (1) the objective medical  
10 record assertedly did not fully corroborate Plaintiff's allegations of  
11 disabling pain; (2) the objective medical record assertedly did not  
12 corroborate any alleged increase in the severity of Plaintiff's pain  
13 from the level of pain with which Plaintiff had been able to work  
14 prior to the alleged disability onset date; (3) Plaintiff assertedly  
15 received only "routine conservative treatment" for pain; and (4) there  
16 assertedly are no "medical source statements" from a physician  
17 endorsing Plaintiff's allegation of disability or establishing greater  
18 limitations than those found by the ALJ (A.R. 16-18). As discussed  
19 below, these stated reasons are legally insufficient under the  
20 circumstances of this case.

21  
22 With regard to stated reason (1), the absence of fully  
23 corroborative medical evidence cannot form the sole basis for  
24 rejecting the credibility of a claimant's subjective complaints. See  
25 Varney v. Secretary, 846 F.2d at 584; Cotton v. Bowen, 799 F.2d 1403,  
26 1407 (9th Cir. 1986); see also Burch v. Barnhart, 400 F.3d 676, 681  
27 (9th Cir. 2005) ("lack of medical evidence" can be "a factor" in  
28 rejecting credibility, but cannot "form the sole basis").

1 Stated reason (2) is a subsection of stated reason (1), and thus  
2 cannot independently support the rejection of Plaintiff's credibility.  
3 See id. The probity of Plaintiff's prior ability to work rests on the  
4 supposition, contrary to Plaintiff's testimony, that her pain did not  
5 increase over time. The asserted failure of the objective medical  
6 evidence to corroborate an increase of the pain over time cannot  
7 justify the rejection of Plaintiff's credibility. See id.<sup>2</sup>

8  
9 With regard to stated reason (3), it is true that a  
10 "conservative" course of treatment may sometimes properly discredit a  
11 claimant's allegations of disabling symptoms. See, e.g., Parra v.  
12 Astrue, 481 F.3d 742, 750-51 (9th Cir. 2007), cert. denied, 552 U.S.  
13 1141 (2008) (treatment with over-the-counter pain medication is  
14 "conservative treatment" sufficient to discount the claimant's  
15 testimony regarding allegedly disabling pain). In the present case,  
16 however, the ALJ's characterization of Plaintiff's treatment as  
17 "conservative" is dubious and unpersuasive, given the fact that  
18 Plaintiff's treatment included prescription pain medication, a nerve  
19 root block, possible facet blocks, acupuncture, and physical therapy  
20 (A.R. 88, 93-94, 111-12, 135-36). See, e.g., Wright v. Astrue, 2009  
21 WL 4547065, at \*1 (E.D.N.Y. Dec. 1, 2009) (observing that when the  
22 claimant "did not respond well to conservative therapies," the  
23 claimant's doctor recommended, inter alia, nerve root blocks and  
24 physical therapy).

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26  
27 <sup>2</sup> Additionally, the Court observes that some medical  
28 evidence suggests Plaintiff's level of pain did increase over  
time (A.R. 115).

1 With regard to stated reason (4), the asserted lack of supporting  
2 medical opinion might be materially different from the asserted lack  
3 of supporting objective medical evidence, discussed above. However,  
4 the Court need not decide this issue because the asserted lack of  
5 supporting medical opinion has little probity under the circumstances  
6 of the present case. There is no indication in the administrative  
7 record that any examining physician offered, or was ever requested to  
8 offer, any opinion regarding Plaintiff's pain severity or functional  
9 capacity.<sup>3</sup> Despite the ALJ's duty fully and fairly to develop the  
10 record,<sup>4</sup> no consulting physician examined Plaintiff.

11  
12 Defendant's motion also cites Plaintiff's testimony regarding her  
13 departure from employment in 2010 (Defendant's Motion, page 6).  
14 Defendant claims that Bruton v. Massanari, 268 F.3d 824 (9th Cir.  
15 2001) ("Bruton") stands for the proposition that "an ALJ may consider  
16 the fact that a claimant stopped working for reasons other than  
17 disability in assessing credibility" (id.). It is unclear, however,  
18 whether the ALJ actually relied on the reason(s) why Plaintiff stopped  
19 working in 2010 in assessing Plaintiff's credibility. The ALJ's

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21 <sup>3</sup> The only possible exception to this statement consists  
22 of an August 24, 2010 opinion by Plaintiff's treating physician  
23 that Plaintiff was then medically incapable of serving as a juror  
(A.R. 161).

24 <sup>4</sup> See Brown v. Heckler, 713 F.2d 441, 443 (9th Cir. 1983)  
25 ("The ALJ has a special duty to fully and fairly develop the  
26 record and to assure that the claimant's interest are considered.  
27 This duty exists even when the claimant is represented by  
28 counsel); see also Carillo Marin v. Secretary, 758 F.2d 14, 17  
(1st Cir. 1985) ("if the Secretary is doubtful as to the severity  
of [the claimant's] disorder, the appropriate course is to  
request a consultative examination . . ."); accord Reed v.  
Massanari, 270 F.3d 838, 842-43 (9th Cir. 2001).



1 decision states: "The claimant testified she last worked in 2010 due  
2 to personal reasons. She stated her back was in too much pain and was  
3 getting worse" (A.R. 16). The ALJ's explanation for his credibility  
4 determination does not commence until the second paragraph following  
5 the paragraph containing the quoted statements (A.R. 16).  
6 Furthermore, Plaintiff's testimony regarding the reason(s) why she  
7 stopped working in 2010 is itself unclear (as the quoted statements  
8 from the ALJ's decision suggest) (see A.R. 184). Finally, the Bruton  
9 decision is distinguishable from the present case. In Bruton, the ALJ  
10 (and the Ninth Circuit) relied on the fact that the claimant waited  
11 nine months after having been laid off before seeking any medical  
12 attention, as well as the fact that the claimant failed to seek any  
13 treatment for the claimant's pain. See Bruton 268 F.3d at 828. No  
14 comparable facts exist in the present case.

15  
16 In addition to failing to state legally sufficient reasons for  
17 finding Plaintiff's pain testimony less than fully credible, the ALJ  
18 also erred by implicitly rejecting Plaintiff's testimony regarding the  
19 side effects of her medication. Plaintiff testified that her  
20 medication makes her "very drowsy," forcing her to take naps and  
21 causing her to be unable "focus" (A.R. 192, 194-95; see also A.R. 73,  
22 88). Tramadol, one of Plaintiff's medications, reasonably can cause  
23 such side effects. See, e.g., Caternolo v. Astrue, 2013 WL 1819264,  
24 at \*11 (W.D.N.Y. April 29, 2013); Powell v. Commissioner, 2013 WL  
25 1189715, at \*1 (E.D. Mich. March 22, 2013). When a claimant testifies  
26 to side effects that "are in fact associated with the claimant's  
27 medication(s)," the ALJ may not disregard such testimony unless the  
28 ALJ makes "specific findings similar to those required for excess pain

1 testimony." Varney v. Secretary, 846 F.2d at 585; accord Cuevas v.  
 2 Apfel, 1999 WL 76789, at \*5 (N.D. Cal. Feb. 8, 1999); see also 28  
 3 C.F.R. § 404.1529(c)(3)(iv) ("We will consider . . . side effects of  
 4 any medication you take or have taken to alleviate your pain or other  
 5 symptoms"); Social Security Ruling 96-7p (mandating consideration of  
 6 "side effects of any medications the individual takes or has taken to  
 7 alleviate pain or other symptoms").<sup>5</sup> In the present case, the ALJ  
 8 failed to mention Plaintiff's testimony concerning the allegedly  
 9 debilitating side effects of her medication. Thus, the ALJ  
 10 necessarily failed to state legally sufficient reasons for finding  
 11 such testimony not credible.

12  
 13 Because the circumstances of this case suggest that the further  
 14 administrative review could remedy the errors discussed herein, remand  
 15 is appropriate. McLeod v. Astrue, 640 F.3d 881, 888 (9th Cir. 2011);  
 16 see Connett v. Barnhart, 340 F.3d 871, 876 (9th Cir. 2003) ("Connett")  
 17 (remand is an option where the ALJ fails to state sufficient reasons  
 18 for rejecting a claimant's excess symptom testimony); but see Orn v.  
 19 Astrue, 495 F.3d 625, 640 (9th Cir. 2007) (appearing, confusingly, to  
 20 cite Connett for the proposition that "[w]hen an ALJ's reasons for  
 21 rejecting the claimant's testimony are legally insufficient and it is  
 22 clear from the record that the ALJ would be required to determine the  
 23 claimant disabled if he had credited the claimant's testimony, we  
 24 remand for a calculation of benefits") (quotations omitted); see also  
 25 Vasquez v. Astrue, 572 F.3d 586, 600-01 (9th Cir. 2009) (agreeing that

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26  
 27 <sup>5</sup> Social security rulings are binding on the  
 28 Administration. See Terry v. Sullivan, 903 F.2d 1273, 1275 n.1  
 (9th Cir. 1990).

1 a court need not "credit as true" improperly rejected claimant  
2 testimony where there are outstanding issues that must be resolved  
3 before a proper disability determination can be made); see generally  
4 INS v. Ventura, 537 U.S. 12, 16 (2002) (upon reversal of an  
5 administrative determination, the proper course is remand for  
6 additional agency investigation or explanation, except in rare  
7 circumstances).

8  
9 **CONCLUSION**

10  
11 For all of the foregoing reasons,<sup>6</sup> Plaintiff's and Defendant's  
12 motions for summary judgment are denied and this matter is remanded  
13 for further administrative action consistent with this Opinion.

14  
15 LET JUDGMENT BE ENTERED ACCORDINGLY.

16  
17 DATED: May 8, 2013.

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19 \_\_\_\_\_/S/\_\_\_\_\_  
20 CHARLES F. EICK  
21 UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE  
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27 \_\_\_\_\_  
28 <sup>6</sup> The Court need not and does not reach any of the other  
issues raised by Plaintiff.